health officers.

MISCEGENATION AND MURDER.

The Black Husband of a White Wife Commits a Horrible Crime.

Another Virginian Atrocity-Result of the Intermixture of the Races-A Child Coolly Disposed Of-Negro Barbarism and Fiendish Calmness.

PITTSYLVANIA C. H., Va., Dec. 15, 1870. This peaceful community has been thrilled with horror by a murder, which for cold-blooded atrocity has seldom been equalled, even in the history of negro crime in the South, since the war. And the dreadful deed is rendered more distressing by the attending circumstances and by the fact that the teachings of the political adventurers who have been timerating through the country of late have caused 1t.

to hear that a Mrs. Bettle Barber, a white widowed lady of respectable connections, living a few miles place, had been married to Ishmael Lipford, one of the blackest and basest negroes in the

LEAVING THE FRIENDS OF HER CHILDROOD and taking with her the children of her former husband, she went to live with Lipford in a hut a few mues distant from this village. As a natural sequel to this unpardonable and mhuman union, the couple lived together in an almost starving condi-tion, detested by both races, and under auspices in every way unfavorable to the happiness and enjoyment of married life. Among the children of the wife was a son about five years of age, known by

wite was a son about five years of age, known by the name of Henry Pruett, Pruett having been the name of the mother's arst husband. This little boy, a bright and nariness child, had to be, of course, supported by the parties to the new marriage, and, as is too often the case, even in the highest circles of life, was the scorn and object of continual ill-treatment from its adopted parent.

On yesterday evening Henry thoughtlessly disobeved the injunction of Lipford about some trivial matter, and was caught within a few steps of the rude cabin, in which his mother was lying on a bed of illness and in a moment of unrestrained anger was murdered, without time to utter a prayer and before his piteous cries could bring assistance to rescue him from the demon negro.

THE MANNER OF MURDERING
was such as could have been executed by none but an ignorant, brutal negro. The boy was caught by lapford and struck with his list, back of the nead, blow after blow, which dalo atted the neck bone; the body was then the own upon the ground and was stamped by the nuge feet of the internal rascal until the kidneys were bruised and the stomach bursted, and the last breath had departed. The agonizing screams of the child were heard for two miles, and the mother, too leeble to raise herself from bed, was forced to listen to the heartrending shrieks and dying sobs of her child—unable to render him any help.

THE ARREST.

The flend stood for some time looking over the dead body of his victim, after the struggling had coased, then stooped and picked it up. The child never spoke.

The jury of inquest rendered a verdict as fol-

We, the jury, upon our oaths, do say the said Henry P. Pruett came to h.s death by blows received from Ishmael

Lipford.

Lipford was at once taken into custody, and is now confined in the jall nerg.

THE PRISONER

is as black as midmight, has a brutish, hard and severe countenance, and is about thirty five years of age. He was raised a slave in this vicinity, and is a man of notoriously bad character. He has served a term of one year in the Pententiary for stealing. He takes matters with a stolid composure and indifference, and seems hardly for realizations.

herm of one year in the Pententiary for stealing. He takes matters with a stolid composure and indifference, and seems hardly to realize that he will soon furnish another subject for the gallows.

THE PEOPLE OF THE NEIGHBORHOOD cannot let the death of her child atone for the sins

cannot let the death of her call alone for the sins of the mother, and in her sore aniction and distress she is almost friendless. Yet she chings with womanly affection to the horrible fellow who, though her husband is the murderer of her child and a flend with hands stained by the fresh blood of

A DASH FOR LIBERTY.

Fleeing From Sing Sing Prison-Attempted of Fire" While Paysing the Quards-Citizens Turn Out in Pursuit-How the Jail Birds Were Bagged.

About four o'clock on Thursday afternoon a daring

attempt to throw off their compulsory allegiance to the State was made at Sing Sing prison, by seven passed successfully through a cordon of armed guards amid a shower of bullets. The revolters formed part of a gang of forty convicts engaged at quarrying in the rear of the female prison; and it has since transpired that when they "broke," at a preconcerted signal tweaty of the men were to have started, but for some unexplained cause, thirteen of them were found lacking the desire to carry out the scheme. The ringleaders evidently started off in the expectation that the entire gang would take courage and increasing their own chances of cluding pursu t until darkness set in, when final escape would have been comparatively easy. As the wind was blowing a hurricane at the time, the convicts doubtiess took this circumstance into consideration, knowing that thereby the guards, near whom they would have to pass in their flight, would be prevented from

at them. The convicts had quit work for the day and were about being marched to the prison when their keeper, Charles Hartiord, while engaged locking the shanty where the tools are kept, heard a shout, and on turning saw that seven of the men had dashed on and were then rapidly approaching the outside line of grants. Without heeding the threatening gesticulations of the latter, the figitives, nothing daunted, kept on their "neck-ornothing" course, doubtiess aware of the fact that the GUANDS AUR INSTRUCTED NOT TO FIRE at any escaping convict until the latter has actually passed outside of the prison grounds. Dreading the appearance of the weapons already leveled at them by the guards, two of the escaping party halted and with downcast heads turned and slunk away towards the prison. Meanwhite the rema ming live desperadoes continued their flight, and, although crack—crack—went the leaden missies from nearly a score of rifics, the "grame" escaped unhurt and sought shelter in some woods about half a mile distant. By this time

of rides, the "game" escaped unfur and sought shelter in some woods about half a mile distant. By this time

THE ALARM WAS GIVEN

and a posse of prison attaches at once started in pursuit, and ere many minutes were joined by a numerous body of catteens, armed in such cases, with various kinds of weapons, each man (who is not an employe at the prison) entertaining a lively hope of securing the standing reward of fifty dollars offered by statutory enactment for the capture of an escaped convict. By rapidly surrounding the woods in which the convicts sough to conceal themselves the pursuing party succeeded in securing three of the men, who, knowing from the events of the past;

WHAT THEIR FATE WOULD BE if they offered any resistance, at once surrendered and were brought back to the prison.

The other two runaways, naving doubled on their pursuers, struck out in a southerly direction, but were closely followed and subsequently discovered HID AWAY IN A CAVE at Sparta, about a mile distant from the prison. All five were placed in dark cells, where they will have ample opportunity to runmate on the consequences of their banded attempt to evade the just benalty of the law which they have in the past disregarded and outraged. The names of the revolters are as follows:—Lorenzo Kliman and Charles Render, both sentenced on two charges of grand larceary to six years' imprisonment; John Eush, grand larceary, four years, and six months; James O'Rourke, burglary, four years, and the past disregarded whose crime and term of sentence were not ascertained.

THE BUILDING MURDER.

Commencement of the Investigation-Intens

Excitement.
The jury empanelled by Coroner Keenan to make an investigation in the case of the Thirty-fifth street norror, by which four persons tost their lives, was promptly in attendance at the Coroners' Office, City Hall. Only two witnesses, the husbands of the women killed by the falling building, were sworn and examined. Their testimeny was taken, so that certificates of death could be given by the

that certificates of death could be given by the Coroner. Below will be found a report of the testimony given by the witnesses:—

Patrick Riley, of 508 West Thirty-sixth street, deposed that be lived at 514 West Thirty-sixth street; the deceased Mary kiley was his wife; the witness flyed in the basement of the house; heard of the decan of his wife by the falling building about nine o'clock on Thursday morning; the house ha when the witness flyed was a two story tenement house; Mr. McCaint, the landbord; Mr. McCaiferty naver heard the building was in a dangerous condicient of the conditions of the wife of the conditions when we was killed, lined.

Joseph H. Hamilton weither McCafferty was in-

ured.

Joseph H. Hamilton, residing at 725 Eleventh avenue, disposed that deceased, Annie Hamilton, was his wile; he resided at 514 Wast Thirty-starth street; deceased was killed by the railing of the new build-

ing next to where she lived; did not know before it feil that it was unsaie; heard nothing said by any one of its being unsafe.

THE ADJOURNMENT.

Corener Keenan then announced to the jury that no further testimony would be taken in the case at present as it would require some time to summons boss carpenters, masons, builders and others who could give important testimony, including Mr. MacGregor, Superlatendent of Unsafe Buildings, and asked what time next week it would be convenient for them to continue the investigation. After some discussion on the subject it was decided to proceed with the matter at ten o'clock next Thursday morning.

VIVE LA REPUBLIQUE AMERICAINE!

Meeting of the French Canadian Unionist

Club at Masonic Hall Last Night. out forty members of the French Canadian Unionist Club met last evening at Masonic Hall, at what purported to be a soiree, but which in reality was a meeting for the purpose of considering the most certain measures for the anof the Dominion of Canada to the American republic. A long letter was read from M. Louis Joseph Papineau, of Montrea', in which he deprecated the persistency of the Britis government in holding Canada against, the wish of the majority of the Canadian population, against the interests of her commercial relations and to the destruction of her material, moral and social prosperity. The Cabinet at the Court of St. James wa neither popular nor considered competent by the Canadian people. He strongly recommended A MEMORIAL TO BE SENT TO THE ENGLISH GOVERN-

Canadian people. He strongly recommended

A MEMORIAL TO BE SENT TO THE ENGLISH GOVERNEXPRESSING their sentiments upon the question, asking, first, that they as French relugees, who had
found a home on American soil, where the aim of
tyradineal despots was not telt, might be incorporated
with Canada, and that Canada immediately afterwards be handed over by the Cabinet of Downing
street to the government of the "glorious American
republic," at Washington.

M. Pierre Bibniciet was introduced to the audience and stated that brevity wound be his motto
in dealing with the subject most dear to
them, as originally of Canada, though now located
in New York. His brief document occupied an hour
and ten minutes for its rectation. He dwelt upon
the gross injustice of the government of Canada as
at present constituted, stating that the taxation
was mainly for the support of a Governor and his
suite—a miserable apology for royalty, as well as a
miserable failure as regarded the intended object—
and that there was but one voice in Canada, among
the people, the bulwarks of a nation, and that voice
said

UNITE US TO THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC.

All French Canadans locked forward to this glori.

UNITE US TO THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC.

All French Canadians looked forward to this glorious consummation, and when the moment of anexation should arrive all the Americans would hall it with feelings of pleasure and delight, as being in accordance with the Monroe doctrine.

Several excellent pleces of music were performed by Messrs. Walsh and Paul during the evening, which were certainly more agreeable to listen to than the long and disjointed documents before referred to.

TWO MUSIC TEACHERS FROM ALRANY.

They Visit Brooklyn, But Forgetting to Pay Their Board at the Capital are "Sent For"-They Go.

Two fair Albanians, maidens of the strong-minded rsuasion, who have passed through many a change of season, being aged respectively forty and thirty-five years, old enough to distinguish between right and wrong, were the recipients of a visit from detective Sergeant Harry Wagner yesterday afternoon at a Van fashionable boarding house in the immediate vicin-

fashionable boarding house in the immediate vicinity of Brooklyn Heights, where the ladies in question have been so, ourning for the past week. The debetive was accompanied by oilier John P. Grant, of the Albany Poince Department, who held a requisition from Uniet of Police P. McNamara, of the later city, for the custody of Miss Francina K. Reeves and Miss Margaret Lennox, such being the EurhoNious cognomers.

of the fair visitors to the City of Churches. The arrest was made upon a warrant issued at the instance of Miss Eliza M. Edwards, of Albany, in which it is set forth that the parties named boarded at her house until they ran up a board buil of \$108. They had faisely represented themselves as musto teachers, and as being organists from Troy, N. Y. They left Miss Edwards without a settlement; and it is alleged that divers petty peculations among too confiding storekeepers, &c., are hid to their credit. It is also said that Miss Lennox is respectably connected, but that she is of weak or unsound mind, and has been induced by Miss Reeves to adopt the course which has brought her into the meshes of the law.

The prisoners left for Albany with their police escort last night.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

A citizen of Maine is executing an order for 69,000 base ball bats.

The first coin made in the Philadelphia Mint was the copper cent, in 1795. The first suver dollar was made in 1793, and the first gold engle in 1785.

Albert T. Morriam was fined twenty dollars and costs, in the Court of Common Pleas of Providence, R. L., on the 14th inst., for selling adulterated milk. Denver, Col., is the champion cold place thus far this season. It snowed there on Sanday, and on Monday the thermometer feel to twelve degrees ne-low zero.

On the 13th inst. Mr. David M. Leavitt, one of the years of age, always bore a good reputation, owned a small farm and a grist mill, and was apparently free from any embarrassing circumstances. No reason can be assigned for the act.

can be assigned for the act.

The magnitude of the Western grain movement this year is indicated in the receipts at the five lake ports of Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, Detroit and Cleveland, which were, from January 1 to latest dates, 82,342,937 bishels of grain and 3,392,221 barries of flour, against \$8,439,9.4 busness of grain and 4,745,323 barries of flour in 1809.

4,745,323 barrels of flour in 1809.

A party of eighteen boys from the Children's Aid Society in New York arrived at Waterloo, lowa, last week, in charge of an azent. Their ages ranged from eight to twenty years. A large number of farmers were ready to receive them, and the boys were readily disposed of. The Courter learns that some of the lads have already left the places provided for them. vided for them.

The bark G. T. Kemp, Captain Whiting, sailed for them.

The bark G. T. Kemp, Captain Whiting, sailed from Boston on the 15th inst. with a smail party of emigrants for the diamond fields of South Africa. The following are the names of the party:—Alphonso Taylor, wife, child and servant; Miss C. G. Elliott, G. R. Hemming, T. B. Winn, E. E. Bebee, Sydney Hamilton and wife. Dr. J. T. Blake and wife, Carence H. Thayer, George O. Mason and Peter Mulea.

The Newburg (N. Y.) Daily Journal says that it is now stated that the case of Robert Builing, the murderer of John L. Seaverns, will not come to trial.

deere of John i. Scaverns, will not come to trial. The plea of not guilty, entered at the recent session of the supreme Court in this city, is to be withdrawn and a plea of guilty of murder in the second degree entered at the January term of the supreme Court, to be held at Gosnen in January, and sentence of imprisonment for lite will be imposed.

tence of imprisonment for life will be imposed.

The Executive Council of Maine have received the opinions of the Judges of the State in relation to the case of Howard A. Cleveland, who murdered Warren George at Orrington a little over a year since, and who shortly after was sentenced to be hung at the expiration of one year. The jury in that case simply found a verdict of "guilty of murder," not specifying the degree. Six of the Beach now give their opinions that the verdict was insufficient, while Chief Justice Appleton and Judge Catting hold the opposite view. A new trial, therefore, will be granted.

The Pert Jervis (N. Y.) Gazette, Saxwa-"Helf of

granted.

The Port Jervis (N. Y.) Gazette says:—"Half a dozen expectant bridegrooms and brides were, by the recent untoward and untimely fight in the Bergen tunnel deprived of the exquisite deliguits of meeting at the attar last Friday evening. Some were detained at different places this side of the tunnel, and some were beleagured in New York city. One disappointed swain after playing all his arts to settle the difficulty between the belligerent ratiroads, finally gave it up and telegraphed to his affianced, anxious bride, "I can't be at the wedding to-uight—stuck in Bergen tunnel!" Whether any suits for breach of promise will arise out of this disaster remains to be seen."

An interesting lawsuit has grown out of the distribution of the smallpox in Cavendish, Vt., last winter. Jeptha Page, living near Felciiville, brought the disease into town, and after leaving a little of it in the village, went to the house of flarvey Taylor, in the east part of the town, and as it is claimed, knowing the nature of the disease, took no means to prevent its spread nor informed Mr. Taylor or his ramily of his situation, but tarried some days with them. The result was Mr. Taylor himself and all his family in due time came down with the disease in its most matignant form, and though none of them died, some of them came near death's door and are distigured for life, while one entirely lost the signt of an eye. Mr. Taylor has sued Page, claiming \$16,000 damages.

POLITICAL NOTES AND COMMENTS.

It is stated that the certainty that Senator Morrill will be re-elected by the Legislature of Maine has produced an unusual degree of calmness in political circles. It is now less than three weeks before the Legislature assembles and there is no excitement.

There is little competition for any of the offices of either House. For the Presidency of the Senate the contest seems to be between Foster, of Waterville, and Buffum, of Oldtown, with the chances, we should say, in favor of the former.

The Richmond Whig nominates Gratz Brown, of Missouri, for President, and Governor Walker, of Virginia, for Vice President, in 1872.

Ex-Governor Jenkins, of Georgia, after a long absence from this country, has returned and become

LITERATURE.

Criticisms of New Books. BOOKS AND READING; Or, What Books Shall I Read and How Shall I Read Them? By Noah Forter, D. D., L.L. D. New York: Charles Scribner & Co.

Professor Porter has written a book which, if we

ven cannot approve all his views, still merits the warmest commendation. At the present time, when, from the multiplicity of books in print, it is calculated to afford information and entertainment, it is pleasant to be able to depend upon the ripe judgment of an accomplished scholar for their selection. But, in addition to ascertaining the titles and in this volume take us over the entire field of litera ture, point out its beguties and warn us of its ugli some of his ideas, particularly with some expressed upon newspaper interature. But where he has written so much worthy of praise we may, without doing violence to impartiality, pass over what is, in our opinion, erroneous, and what is probably at-tributable to the rigid line of thought which seems inherent in all instructors. As reading matter, without reference to what they teach, the paper are also quite interesting. The author possesses a notably easy and attractive style.

ADVENTURES OF A YOUNG NATURALIST. By Lucien Blart. New York: Harper & Brothers. It would be hard to decide whether this book excels in interest or in information. No person can read it without deriving pleasure from the perusal and without having his knowledge of Mexico increased. It is a translation from the French of narrative of adventure through the cordileras of Mexico, and derives its title from the fact that the sen of the author, who is made the hero throughout, accompanied his father. The party consisted of M. Biart and his sen, M. Sumichrast and an Indian servant named L'Encuerado. Leaving Orizava one fine day, these four persons made a tour through the mountains, and their adventures are here told. Although written for youth we are sere every man and weman who reads the volume will be as much entertained as they have been by any of the works of Sir Samuel Baker. Sprightly dialogues, which are seldom without scientific information, animated descriptions of the country, and of storms, of the nardships or pleasures of the journey attest the literary skill of M. Biart. But that which is the most important are the facts with which we are man'e conversant concerning the immense forests of the country are made familiar to us in their almost tropical luxurance, and we are tapir and puma, taguar and alligator, and numerous others. We heartily recommend the book, which is elegantly bound and profusely illustrated, as one

A LIBRARY OF POETRY AND SONG; being choice selections from the best poets, with an introduction by William Culien Bryant. New York: J. B. Ford & Co.

of the best works published for the holidays. It is

calculated to afford intellectual entertainment to old

Among the holiday books which we have seen during the present season this stands deservedly high. It is a massive volume, of nearly eight hundred pages, containing selections from the works of the most celebrated English, American, Irish, French and German poets. Mr. Ervant's introduction is an interesting essay on the poetic literature of our language. The volume is handsomely printed on tinte3 paper, contains several tine engravings, and is beau-tifully bound in green and gold. It is, in all respecis, an admirable Christmas or New Year's pre-

Songs of Home; selected from many sources, with numerous flustrations from original designs. New York: Charles Scribner & Co. This is another holiday book of poetry. It con-

tains the second part of the re-issue of "Folk Songs," the first part of which, entitled "Songs of Life," was published during the past season. We need hardly say that the selections are admirable. An additional attraction in the volume is to be found in the numerous illustrations, all of which are splendid specimens of art. The mechanical execution of the book is also good. The type used is large and clear, the paper heavy tinted, with gold edge, and the covers elegantly bound in crimson and geld. Altogether, "Songs of Home" is decidedly the mos recherche book of the season.

OUR POETICAL FAVORITES. A Selection from the Best Minor Poems of the English Language. By Asabel C. Kendrick. New York: Sheldon & Co. Yet another holdiday book of poetry lies before ns. "Our Poetical Favorites" is not as eleganity or expensively gotten up as the others noticed above, but it is nevertheless worthy of praise. Professor Kendrick has displayed much good taste and mig. read for the first time by a large number of persons, they having been. like numerous other meritorius interary productions, been lost sight of for years, The volume is neatly printed and bound.

MY APINGI KINGDOM; WITH LIFE IN THE CREAT SAHARAFA, &c. By Paul Du Chaillu. New York: Harper & Brothers.

Last year some thousands of old and young children were entertained and instructed by Dn Chaillu's "Lost in the Jungie." This year we venture to predict that many more thousands will be delignted by "My Apingi Kingdom." Du Chaillu is a most agreeable writer. From beginning to end his book is a constant succession of graphic pictures of life in Africa. But few men have travelled as extentively as he has in the equatorial regions, and, as a consequence, his adventures were necessarily in propor-tion to his travels. In this book he relates the story of his sojourn in Apingi land, of which he was elected King by the kind-hearted and hospitable natives. After he had departed, amid the trars and lamentations of his subjects, he returned to his settlement of Washington, whence he started on a lourney for the Great Sahara. We have not the space in which to summarize the narrative and must, therefore, be content to assure the reader that it is full of stirring incidents and exciting adventures. Many chapters are exceedingly humorous, and others are quite instructive. The chapter, for instance, on the habits of the white and tree ants contain an interesting contribution to natural history. Every parent will purposes to give his son or daughter a Christmas present should get this book. It is profusely illustrated and handsemely bound.

Overland Through Asia. Pictures of Siberian, Chinese and Tartar Life. By Thomas W. Knox. American Publishing Company, Hartford, Cons. We have here another record of adventure. Mr. Knox, the author, has written a very interesting

work on his journey "Overland through Asia." Numerous anecdotes of events which transpired waile he was in Siberia and Russia, and others told to him while there, combine to render the narrative lively and agreeable. Love stories also form a prominent feature. Then there are exciting adventures with wolves and much other matter calculated to attract the interest of the reader. There is a trifle too much egotism indulged in. The book would have been no less readable had it been suppressed. Nevertheless there is not enough of it to impair its value. The volume is neatly printed and bound, and is profusely illustrated.

Though the "land question" does not trouble us in this country, and is not at all likely to trouble us till we have a population of two hundred millions, the knowledge of its problems and of the attempts a their solution in other countries, is always interesting to the thoughtful reader. "Co-operative Agriculture: A Solution of the Land Question" (New York) Charles Scribner & Co.), is an entertaining work written by William Pare, well known as an author of books on this and kindred subjects. It gives the history of the "Ralahine Co-operative Association" of county Clare, Ireland, showing how successful it was until the fatal propensity for gambling of the liberal proprietor of the estate compelled its dissolution. Throughout the book there is a strong argument in favo: of this system of agricultural associa tions, which, if not conclusive, undoubtedly points the way to a satisfactory solution of the land question problem. The book is decidedly interesting and ought to be widely read.

A book we had intended to notice at some length. but which our space will not permit to do at present, is "A Digest of Facts Relating to the Treatment and Unitzation of Sewage," written by W. H.

Corfield, M. A., M. B. (London: Macmillan & Co.; New York: Charles Scribner & Co.) The subject is one of the utmost importance to the people of every

city and town in the country. It is treated here in a full and comprehensive manner by the author, who has collected an immense amount of facts and given a clear digest of them. Such a work as this, pointing out as it does the ways and means of over coming the dangers to health which are to be found In defective seware, should be carefully studied by the intelligent public at large, but more particularly

by those officials who are charged with the duties o

Many of our readers will remember the excite ment created in the religious world a few years ago by the announcement that the Virgin Mary had ap peared in person to a young peasant girl of Lourdes in France of a like character for many years; hence, from one end of the empire to the other, it became the theme of conversation, and naturally the story of the miracle spread throughout the world. Incredulous as the reader may be, it is, nevertheless, a fact that the story is firmly believed to-day by thou sands of persons-perhaps millions. At any rate, M. Heuri Lasserre, the author of "Our Lady of Lourdes," believes it, and he is encouraged by an approving letter from Pope Plus IX. The narrative of the miracles, which includes a biography of Bernadette, the peasant girl, is both curious and interesting, and is worth reading. It is published by D. & J. Sadlier, of this city.

One of the most delightful writers is Arthur Helps. Roberts Brothers, of Boston, have published a volume of essays written by him and entitled Written in the Intervals of Business, to Which is Added an Essay on Organization in Daily Lite." All of the papers are admirable. They will, we are certain, be read with the deepest interest

It is quite unnecessary for us to praise anything that Lacordaire has given utterance to, for the fame of his religious lectures to world-wide uleans Christ: Con erences Delivered at Notre Dame in Paris" (New York: P. O'Shea), is the title given to his celebrated series of discourses. Those of our readers who have not rea! these brilliant and eloquent arguments in support of Christianity we re commend to get this book.

We trust we have not taken a wrong view of the ideas of Miss Jennie Collins, the authoress of "Nature's Aristocracy; or, Battles and Wounds in Time of Peace" (Boston: Lee & Shepard). It seems to us, however, that the fair writer labors under the impression that the world is "upside down." All her angels and heroes are poverty-stricken women and men, beggars, newsboys, and others of the lower classes; and nearly all of her flends, cowards and bad people generally are wealthy men and women If she did not write so earnestly and seriously we would think that she was inclined to be satirical but she appears in all seriousness as, we suppose. Champion of the Oppressed and Wronged. We must, however, leave the reader to ascertain what she writes without further assistance from us.

A pleasant book, which we cheerfully recommend to the public is "Italian Life and Legends" (New York: Carleton), written by the late Anna Cora Ritchie. It abounds in pen pictures of Italy and in descriptions of Italian life, including stories of passion and intrigue, hatred and revenge.

Works descriptive of the careers and exploits of our Western frontiersmen do not satiate by their multiplicity. "The Adventures of Big-Foot Wallace, the Texas Ranger and Hunter" (Philadelphia: Clax. ton, Reasen & Hoffelfinger), is a narrative of the life of a lamous Texar. It abounds in exciting in cidents. Hunts after wild animals, fights with Indians, and "other things too numerous to mention" make its contents as varied as interesting. The bool is worth whiling away an hour or two with.

THE PARK

Correspondence in Relation to the Establishment of a Zoological Garden-It is De-ciared Unadvisible by the Architects.

ment of a Zoological Garden-It is Deciciared Unadvisible by the Architects.

To the Editor of the Department of Fublic Parks, on November 21, a change in the pian of the Central Park was agreed upon for the purpose of introducing accommodations for the zoological collection of the Editor of the purpose of introducing accommodations for the zoological collection of the Editor of Editor of the Editor of Editor of Editor of the Editor of the Editor of the Editor of Editor of the Editor of Edito

cit an opport thereon before the termination of our pregent relations with the department. Respectfully,
OLMSTED, VAUX & CO.

CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS,
1850.

Messrs, OLMSTED, VAUX & CO.:—
OLMSTED, VAUX & CO.

GENTLEMEN - I have to acknowledge the receipt of your
communication of 2th inst, relative to the location of the
Zooogogical forein buildings at the Central Park, I will
with pleasure my the same defore the Board at its next meeting for consideration. Very respectably,
PETER B. SWEENY,
As our engagement terminate that the enfor November,
and we have recelled in fresh terminated in the foreign the department, two sessions of which have snoce deen reported,
we think it right now to can the attention of citizen interested in the subject to the character of the proposed channer.
The defect of the Central Park is a lack of breadth and repose. This defect grows out of the convenience and safety
of great through of seople in a public pleasure ground that is
expected thanky to be situated in the Leart of a densely populated city.

The impracticalitity of making, in either section of the
Park, open spaces of greensward as large as desirable, was
recognized from the outest, at as much as possine was done
to gain ground in this direction, and the central meadow
streament and the state of a densely populated city.

The impracticality of making, in either section of the
Park, open spaces of greensward as large as desirable, was
recognized from the outest, at as much as possine was done
to gain ground in this direction, and the central meadow
streament of the property of the contral meadow
streament of the property of the contral meadow
streament as a case of a contral part of a mile to extent,
partial y separated by a mass of rook and almost completely
aurounded space scale hours of anyter of a mile to extent,
partial y separated by a mass of rook and almost completely
aurounded space one of undertend by artificial obje

AN INDIVIDUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

An Alleged New Swindling Dodge-A Young German Charged with Running an Insurnuce Company on His Own Account. Cyrus Wilson Foss is a well educated German, who claims the honorable profession of a broker, re

siding at No. 83% Erio street, Jersey City. At least this is his pedigree as spread upon the biot-ter of the Fourth ward station house, where Cyrus sojourned last night at the public expense. How he came to be a guest of Captain Allaire is thus On the 15th ult. he called upon Solomon Rosen-

burgh, a dry goods dealer at 2214 Catharine street and, effering extra inducements, prevailed upor Solomon to take a \$1,500 pericy in the

solomon to take a \$1,500 policy in the "First National Fire Insurance Company, of Passaic county, New Jersey," Cyrus represented that "THE COMPANY WAS AN EXCELLENT ONE, and so completely threw the German off his guard that he paid him on the spot twelve doinars of the \$22 50 premium, and in return Foss immediately filled out a policy for \$1,000 on stock, \$200 on fixtures and \$500 on furniture. The policy is mide out in due form, and represents that the nead offices are at Paterson and No. 3 Exchange place, Jersey City, it purports to be signed by James Chapman, acting secretary, and J. W. Alden, prosident. The alleged swindier added to the policy the words, "with the Finivillege To USE LIQUID GAS."

Pocketing the twelve doinars Cyrus took his leave. Rosenburgh's suspicions being aroused, he instituted inquiries, discovered that there is no such company in existence, and resolved to "pluck" the agent on his return. Yesterday Cyrus came tack for the balance of the premium, when Rosenburgh hance of the premium, when Rosenburgh hance of the premium, when Rosenburgh and man arrested by officer Daniel Smith, who took him before the Superintendent at the central Office. There he was examined, but refused to make any admissions.

It is believed that Foss has nad these blank policies prepared as a speculation, and is running a Jersey insurance company on his own account, for the exclusive benefit of Cyrus Whson Foss, of Jersey City. So far but one complainant has been found, but it is expected that this bublication will nearth many others.

THE GRAND INDIAN COUNCIL.

Description of Ocmulgee, Where its Sessions are Held-Yah-le-quab, the Cherokee Capital-Hostility to the Rev. Mr. Jones, the

New United States Agent. In addition to the despatch we published yesterday from St. Louis regarding the Indian Council at Ocmulgee, we are enabled to lay before our readers some interesting points forwarded by our special correspondent at Fort Gibson. Writing under date of December 7, via Baxter Springs, Kansas, he

Messrs. Farwell, Campbell and Lang, have reached this place on their way to Ocmulgee, forty miles dis-tant in the Greek Nation, where the Grand Council of the Indian nations is new in session, presided over by Friend Enoch Hoag, Su perintendent for

Central and Southern Superintendencies.

The Council reconvened on the 5th, pursuant to adjournment in October, and the members have been pushing from all quarters of the Territory since the first of the month for the designated locality for holding this important assembly. The event is a momentous one for the Indian race, and an all-abits proceedings. The presence of influential men and of representatives of the leading newspapers makes a great impression and induces the indianto hope that better times are really at hand for

cabins and a trader's store, and contains, we learn, a building of one room, some twenty feet square, put up for a council house, where the Grand Council is to hold its session. It was selected because of its central location and because it is within the territory of a nation second in importance to one or two of the others, but with the expectation that another permanent locality might be chosen for the future capital of the confederated nations. Those who have come so far ind that neither food her shelter is to be got there, and application has been made to Coionel Huston, who commands the military post for what neither love nor money can eisewhere or otherwise obtain. He has furnished the commission and representatives of the press with transportation and tents, and we set out carly to morrow morning for our desunation. To him and hentenant Carland, the post quartermaster, the party are under every obligation for such treatment as brothers might expect. tory of a nation second in importance to

the post quartermaster, the party are under every obligation for such treatment as brothers might expect.

It has always been anticipated that the council would adjourn to the town of Fort Gibson, where ample accommodations can be had, and it is to be helped this will be done. Originally the Cherokees suggested dominice, lest they might be suspected of a sellish purpose in proposing Fort Gibson, the largest town and the only eligible place, in all respects, in the Indian country. This people are jeasous and suspicious by nature, and make allowances for fallings of human nature in others.

The Commissioners passed through Yahle-equab, the Cherokee capital, and attended a sitting of both houses of the National Council or Legislature in the newly completed capitol building, an imposing structure in the middle of a well-snaded public square. It is of two stories, and has chambers for the two houses, offices for the executive and numerous committee rooms. The members assembled in the chamber of the Upper House to greet Mr. Lang, who more than thirty years since had visited the Nation on a similar but less pretentious errand, and now took by the hand the sons of those to whom he had given words of counsel and comfort a quarter of a century ago. The susceptible hearts of the Indians were touched, and speaking for all there present, the venerable and signified prest ing officer office typer House declared the eccasion to be one that never could be forgotten. They had heard from their visitor such words as no one had ever speken to them, and what he ad said gave a hope never lett before for the future of themselves and their children.

The Rev. J. B. Jones, of the Raptist denemination,

to them, and what he ad said gave a hope never left before for the future of themselves and their children.

The Rev. J. B. Jones, of the Baptist denomination, who is the son of a missionary settled for more than forty years among the Cherokees, has been selected as United States agent for this Nation, and will shortly enter on his duties. Being born and bred samong them, he speaks and preaches in their language perfectly, but is said to have taken part to such an extent in political affairs as to enlist against him a strong feeling among those divided from the party he sided with. A demonstration of this feeling was called forth a few days ago. Several hundred Cherokees roue into the capital and presented a petition to the Council against the selection of certain individuals as uclegates to Washington. Mr. Jones volunteered an exhortation against the proceeding as riotous and subversive of law. This charge was repelied by the leader, who said they had peaceably presented a petition, and having done so proposed to go home. Mr. Jones' right to dictate was questioued, and he told them his office as United States agent authorized his course. This they resent as an interference in their national adiairs, and threaten to remonstrate against his appointment.

The St. Louis Republican has the following special The St. Louis Republican has the following special from Ocmulgee, Indian Territory, dated the 12th:—

An interesting meeting took place at the capital yesterday, in which nearly all the Indian delegations to the National Council and Indian Commussioners Farwell, Lang and Campbel were present. The meeting took a religious and philanthropic turn in behalf of the well-leing of the Indians. Specilies were made by Messrs. Lang, Campbell, Farwell, Hoaz and Miller, in which the present movement was strongly approved. Mr. Campbell urged the civilized tribes to concentrate the wild tribes and prevail on them to follow their example. The meeting was very impressive. Mr. Lafliere, of the Choctaw delegation, returned his Lanks for the sentiments expressed by the Commissioners, and ne expressed his own desire to advance the views of assembled this morning to take up the resolution is relation to the organization of the Territory. The plan, it is thought, will meet with the general approbation of the Council. The Commissioner will be in attendance, and to morrow (the 18th) they will take an early start for home, via Fort Gibson.

A TESTINOVIAL.

Proposed Tribute to Janes W. Hale, the Originator of Cheap Postage in This Country-Call from Eminent and Leading Citizens.

It will be seen that the following appeal, setting forth a plan for securing a suitable testimonial to the father of cheap postage in the United States, is signed by some of the best known men in the coun-TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES:-

To the People of the United States:—

The undersigned, who know of the earliest and persistent efforts of Mr. James W. Hale to give to the people of this country the benefits of cheap postage more than a quarter of a century ago, take this method to appeal to you and to suggest a voluntary testimental to that gentleman, who has never yet received any popular recognition for the great services of which all are now reaping the benefit.

It is proposed that every person who may be so inclined shall on Monday, becember 19, 1870, set apart one three cent stamp, or the equivalent thereof, for every letter received on that day, as a holiday offering to the Rewland Hill of America, that day being the six tieth anniversary of Mr. Hale is connection with the newspaper press. May we not hope that the numerous irlends of Mr. Hale, in every part of the country, as well as all postmasters and publishers, will make special edorts, to the end that a substantial compliment will result to this vetera returner? And although many of the active business men of to-day may have never before heard the name of James W. Hale, the fact still exists that he is the father of our cheap postage system.

Whatever offerings are made may be sent to A. P.

Whatever offerings are made may be sent to A. P. M. Roome, secretary of the committee, at New York city, or, if preferred, may be addressed direct to Mr. Hale, No. 69 Wall street, New York. Contributions need not be limited to the above named

Hons Reed not be intalted to the above in amount.
Samuel F. B. Morse, David Hoadley, M. H. GRINNELL, A. P. M. ROOME And others. Professor Morse, the inventor of the Magnetic Telegraph, who heads the signers of the above, in a

note to Mr. William Orton, says:-

I have long known James W. Hale as the energetic and zealous originator of the cheap postage system of the United States. He is in truth the flowland Hill of the United States. If any man living deserves a national testimental for great public services I think it is Mr. Hale, who has, at great self-sacrifice, devoted his time and talents, I might say gratultously, as well as efficiently, for the public benefit.

CURIOUS COMESTIC DRAMA. Once more Newark looms up as the scene of a

very curious domestic drama. Nearly two years ago a dishonest employé of ex-Mayor Peddie, named George Ketterer, was sent to State Prison for three years. He left a lovely wife of about twenty-five and three handsome children to take care of his property, a house in Rankin street, worth \$3,500, which, however, was in his wife's name. For a brief period her grief seemed inconsolable, but by and by she was enticed by one Alexander Tice, a very nice-mannered, nice-looking man, to dispose of the property, turn it into cash, and it with aim to the great city of Manhatian. Meanwhile, on the sidinsh, George, on account of his exemplary conduct in prison, was parloned out. His feelings at finding the netual status of his domestic relations can more easily be conceived than committed to paper. He sought the aid of Mayor Ricord's Marsnal, Mr. Becker, and here, in Thirty-seventh street, on Thursday he found his wife and Tice, the enticer, living as man and wife. Neither corie nor pistois were brought into requisition, but yesterday in the Mayor's office at Newark George and his wife were inly resonctied. He consented to let bygones be bygones and she on her part solemnly abjuring forever and ever all urther communication with the handsome Tice. George is out and injured the price of his house. a brief period her grief seemed inconsolable, but by

THAT ROTTEN BAY BRIDGE.

Catastrophe on the Jersey Central Railroad.

A Locomotive Jumps the Track Into Six Fathoms of Water-One Man Drowned-Miraculous Escape of the Engineer, Bridge Tender and a Hundred Passengers-Where the Blame Properly Balongs.

Among other things that Jersey is becoming famous and notorious for is the number and character of railroad accidents that occur within her borders. It is not yet a week since the HERALD exclusively recorded the verdict of a cororner's jury at Newark. censuring the Morris and Essex Ratiroad for gross negligence and carelessness, whereby a respectable citizen and manufacturer of Newark lost his life, and now comes for consideration another disas which exposes a chapter of recidess and

such as is scarcely on record, the immediate consequences of which, though serious, are happily trifling, compared with what they might have been but for a veritable interposition of Providence. On Thursday night the regular quarter to ten P. M. passenger way train left Elizabeth for New York, drawn by the locomotive "New York." The engineer was David Malone and his fireman Henry Cooper. train

David Maione and his fireman Henry Cooper. The train

REACHED, ALL RIGHT,

the near end of the bridge and passed along safely for several hundred yards. The bridge, it will be remembered, is nearly three-quarters of a mile long, stretching across Newark bay at about its widest point, so that the gale, which was then blowing from the northward, had full sweep against its broadside. It runs east by north and west by south. Previous experience had tanght the engineer to slew down, which, lortunately, he did. The train reached the draw, when the locomotive jumped the traic and experience had tanght the engineer to slew down, which, lortunately, he did. The train reached the draw, when the locomotive jumped the traic and dragging the poor fireman to his watery grave. Maione, the engineer, broke through the window of the cab, and, being an expert swimmer, managed to keep adout and reach the bridge. The bridge tender was also carried away with a portion of the rotten structure, but was saved, happily. With wonderney, a brakeman perceived the danger in time to permit his snatching the coupling bolt from the tender and forward car, and thus saving the passenger cars from being dragged over with the locomotive with their large number of PRECIOUS HUMAN FREIGHT.

To truthfully depict the scene among the passengers at the time of the occurrence, with their blanched cheeks and blood almost frozen with fear, with tender females driven frantic and strong men literally jeilified, would be extremely difficult. Those on board declare it was a moment with which all the fears of a lifetime seemed to be concentrated. Rumors of the affair reached Elizabeth late at night and occasioned the wildest possible excitement, the prevalent story being that the entire train had gone overboard and occasioned.

An indense loss of LIPP.

As might naturally be supposed, traine is entirely interrupted. No trains can bass over the bridge, nor is it likely any will for some time to come. Yesterday a despatch was received at the Market street depot in REACHED, ALL RIGHT.

doing their best to
PROF UP THIS CHEAP BRIDGE
by throwing overboard large quantities of stone.
All the good these did was to destroy the channel
for navigation, so that the east draw for a long time
has been entirely useless. Why, sir, a short time
age a schooner ran into the draw and damaged the
bridge so that it cost over \$100,000 to repair it, so
easily is the rotten thing put out of order. You
think rightly, sir, it is a criminal outrage on
the travelling community to expose them to such a
danger. I will be giad if the HERALD will snow the
matter up in its true light."

THE BRIDGE WAS BUILT
in 1864, and prior to that time the directors, for
four consecutive meetings, agreed that a plan to
build a substantial brigge was the best. Finally,
however, the cost was deemed too great, and the
present structure was built.

noweer, the cost was deemed too great, and the present structure was onli.

THE BODY OF THE FIREMAN had not yet been recovered at last accounts, but will probably have been ere this is published. The accident occurred on the Hudson county side of the bridge, so that the authorities there will have an opportunity to investigate the matter and place the biame manifestly where it oclorgs.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN ITEMS.

The Japanese government, having determined to appoint an Ambassador to the principal European Courts, have accredited Samesnina Goi as their Envoy.

The telegraph at Osaka, Japan, is being extended up the river to the Mint. The Osaka Mint is rapidly approaching completion, but will not be ready for work for some months. In accordance with the announcement of the Prussian Finance Minister, a portion of the new ederal loan will probably be allotted to English

Prince Wittgenstein, the Russian military agent in Paris, has been forbidden by General Trochu to leave the city, as his government has ordered him to

M. de Keratry has been indirectly cashiered by a decree appointing General Jaures commander-uchief of all the forces in the West. The troubles in Spain are beginning to assume an ugly took. They toreshadow civit war. The old Castillans will be appealing to caststeet before long for the settlement of the disputes which prevail among the people.

The frequency of fires at Singapore seems to have at last aroused the European community from their apathy and lethargy, as it appears from the 13st Straits papers that several European gentlemen have organized themselves into a fire brigade.

have organized themselves into a fire brigade.

The most distressing accounts continue to come from ispalian, which speak of the still increasing and spreading famine in the province. The sufferings of the Armenians are described in the most heart-rendering manner.

The Paris government has ordered an extensive manufacture of charcoal for the use of the city, and on all the open spaces around, and notably in the Bors de Boulozne, are to be seen numerous hillocks of earth beneath which are heaps of wood slowly burning and in process of conversion into charcoal.

The London Morning Post has the following announcement:—The French Suez Canai Company, in all probability, will be turned into an English joint stock enterprize, with the Duke of Sutherland as the chairman. The negotiations have been carried on for some little time, and the immediate obstacle is the detention of M. de Lesseps in Paris. The Duke of Sutherland is expected to start for Egypt very shortly.

of Sutheriand is expected to start for Egypt very shortly.

The Rappel says:—"The most formidable siege gun now in France is at Mont Vaierien. It is the Marie-Jeanne, which, by mere chance, has been found in the stores at Vincennes. It throws to a distance of eight kilometres (about 48x mies) shors of 200 kilogrammes weight (about 48x mies) shors of 200 kilogrammes weight (about 480 lbs.)"

The following is the correct list of the bridesmands chosen for the marriage of Princess Louise:—Lady Constance Seymour, daughter of the Marquis of Hertford; Lady Elizabeth Campbell, daughter of the Duke of Argyli; Lady Florence Lennox, daughter of the Duke of Argyli; Lady Florence Lennox, daughter of the Marchioness of Ormonde: Lady Alice Flizagerald, daughter of the Marquis of Kildare; Lady Grace, Gordon, daughter of the Dowager & archioness of Huntly; Lady Florence Montage, daughter of the Earl of Sandwich, and Lady Agatha Russeil, daughter of Earl Russeil.

NEWARK'S GARRET MYSTERY.

The anxiety in Newark over the fate of Frank Phillip ligen continues. To-day the Coroner's jury will resume its sittings. In the meanwhile it is more whi resume its sittings. In the meanwhile it is more than hinted that the jury had been ready several days age to bring in a vertice of death from inhalation of gas, but the Coroner would not receive such a verdict, and so adjourned over on Thursday till te-day. To-day Coroner Chase expects to bring formal testimony that will put a stronger phase than ever on the strange case.

FOR MAGDALINA BAY.—On Tuesday evening the Carolita sailed for Magdalina Bay, in Lower California, carrying a number of colonists, who propose to make that part of the country "biossom as the rose." Following are the names of the colonists, viz:—John T. Vilialow, B. Sherwood Jones, August Larodler, Peter Swartwout, J. B. Ellige, Samuel Wilson, John Peterson, David Menotty, Stephen Donohoe, Frank W. Sedley, J. W. Kemp, James Van Brunt, Ernst Springler, Manotti Galdon, Santiage Gonzalez, Pedro M. Saiter, John F. Stephens, Julius Miller, William Wagner, John Wright, R. J. Clarke, S. F. Knight, M. D.: William Alison, John Mitchell Frank Williams, James B. Carmichael, William Safford,—San Francisco Bulletin, Dec. 1